

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

(Written for the Daily American Telegraph.)

THE FRIEND OF THE "FALLEN"

Trans.—"Gaffer Gray."

Ho! why did you faint on the field?

Well—day!

And why are you still looking pale?

"Twas a thief I stole!

At the coming of Scott!

And I fear I never shall.

Well—day!

Up, and draw thy good sword, and advance!

Well—day!

And victory yet shall be thine!

"Nay, I was broke by my fall,

And I've no hope at all,

Unless the old Czar should resign.

Well—day!

His away to the war-torn of Cass,

Well—day!

And borrow his death-dealing sword!

"Aie, should I go,

"Would I could slay you,

To see the poor Michigan freed,

Well—day!

Then taint the old Czar with his 'fuss,'

Well—day!

His 'father's' his 'son'—and you'll gain 'it!

"Would he do no good,

'Twould be all but a feud,

To be nothing at all a feud,

Well—day!

WASHINGTON, July, 1852.

THE PRINTING OF THE CENSUS.

A select committee of the Senate have reported in favor of leaving out from the printed publications about four-fifths of the matter prepared about the plan of the Census of Maryland, as published in specimen form some months since. The report of the committee, it seems to us, with all deference to a majority of its members, in its reasoning, or most of them, is a very weak affair. Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, is one of the members, unless we are greatly mistaken; which fact may account, in some degree, for the tenor of the production, inasmuch as Mr. B. is an inveterate personal enemy of Mr. Kennedy, who is Superintendent of the Census. The plan of the Census, as taken, was ordered by a law of Congress; and now a committee of sage Senators seek to subvert all the main good which would flow from such law, should it be carried into its contemplated full effect. Some portions of the plan submitted, it is true, were not contemplated by the law, but their practical good must be manifest to an impartial thinker. For instance, the historical and geological portions were not directed by the law, but the Superintendent had discretionary powers, and in the exercise of wise discretion incorporated these. The committee had some fault with what they claim to be inaccuracies in the Maryland specimen publication, in regard to these chapters. A sufficient answer to this position will be found in the fact that the historical chapter has been endorsed by the Historical Society of Maryland, and the geological one by Prof. Silliman.

The classification of the causes of mortality, too, trouble this wise committee. The plan is of the highest scientific precedent; both in this country and in England. Dr. Borland, though, don't like it!

The report, as a whole, is a very vulnerable one, being full of errors from beginning to end. We hope to see it overhauled. Mr. Kennedy has had the benefit of studying the census systems of several of the European states, and his proposed plan combines all the most valuable features of those several systems. We have examined this matter pretty thoroughly, and speak with confidence, notwithstanding the verdict of this select committee.

We hope that members of the Senate will look into the thing for themselves, and not trust to the report made. It would be a pity, indeed, if the country should now be deprived of all the valuable information, gathered at enormous expense, simply because a committee of the Senate don't appreciate it enough to order the printing.

(Syndicate Daily Star)

Progress in Democracy.

A great deal has been lately said, especially by Young America, of the progressive character of Democracy. Our opponents are fairly entitled to their claim of progress. But then they should not insist in the same breath that they belong to the old school of American Democracy. Nothing can be more different than the democracy of the early days of the Republic and that of the present hour. Bank, tariff, &c., were once warmly supported by the Democratic party. Now they are denounced as the distinguishing badges of Federalism. The progress of the Democratic party from their ancient creed, and their claims still to be the genuine old American Democracy, find a fair illustration in the following anecdote:

"I say, Squire," said an individual who was indulging in the luxury of whittling a pine stick in front of a tavern, "this here's my granddaddy's knife."

"No, not your granddaddy's, is it?"

"Yes, it's granddaddy's knife sartin'."

"What an old knife it must be! how have you kept it so long?"

"Why, there's been four new blades, and six new handles put to it since granddaddy's time; but it's the same old knife, for all that."

[Richmond Republic.]

Oh Consistency.

The Democrats declare General Scott unworthy of support because he has the friendship of the Free-soilers. Nevertheless they cheerfully supported Van Buren, after he had proved himself a Free-soiler by his acts. In 1820, Mr. Van Buren voted that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri.

In 1836, he said that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give the free blacks the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

[Richmond Republic.]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

There never was a nomination made more in accordance with the true feelings of the people than when the names of Scott and Graham were announced as candidates by the National Whig Convention. From every portion of the Union—from town and hamlet, from fen and forest—the voice of approving thousands comes to us on every breeze. That voice is omnipotent! The doom of locofocoism, and all its attendant evils, is fixed. From the flat of the people there is no appeal.

[Indiana Patriot.]

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says a

treacherous fellow named Alexander was a

nominee for Judge Herndon, lately, on a charge

of cheating, and held to bail in \$200. He had

proposed to distribute \$400 worth of jewelry in

sixty days, among the holders of tickets he had

sold at \$1 each; but it appears that by a trick of

the false drawing he managed to draw himself the

only real valuable prize—a watch worth \$100.

The Philadelphia Sun (Whig) honestly says

that "Gen. Scott stands as little chance for en-

joying the luxury of the White House as a bot-

tomized horse has rest in fly-time."—Balt. Argus.

And do you "honestly" call the Philadelphia

Sun Whig?

SUCCESSFUL AUTHORSHIP.

The Boston Traveller understands that Mrs. H. B. Stowe

received yesterday from her publishers, Messrs.

Jewett & Co., the sum of ten thousand three

hundred dollars, as her copyright premium on

three months' salary of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The salaries of the New York city board of as-

sessors, it is said, amount to \$7,000 each for the

year. They get 3 per cent. on their assess-

ments.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention

assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-

tive republican principles by which they are con-

trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying

upon the intelligence of the American people, with

an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-

government and their continued devotion to the

constitution and the Union, do proclaim the fol-

lowing as the political sentiments and determina-

tions for the establishment and maintenance of

their national organization as a party is

effected:

1. The government of the United States is of

a limited character, and it is confined to the

exercise of powers expressly granted by the con-

stitution, and such as may be necessary and prop-

er for carrying the granted powers into full exe-

cution; and that all powers not thus granted or

necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held sac-

red in their reserved rights, and the general gov-

ernment sustained in its constitutional powers, and

the Union should be revered and watched over

as the palladium of our liberties.

3. That, while struggling for freedom everywhere

onists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party,

we still adhere to the doctrine of the Father of

his Country, as announced in his Farewell Ad-

dress, of keeping ourselves free from all entan-

glements with foreign countries, and of never

quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground.

That our mission as a republic is not to

propagate our opinions, or impose on other coun-

tries our form of government by artifice or force,

but to teach by example, and show, by our suc-

cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of

self-government and the advantages of free in-

stitutions.

4. That where the people make and control the

government, they should obey its constitution, laws,

and treaties, as they would retain their self-re-

spect, and the respect which they claim and

will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue suf-

ficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace,

ought to be mainly derived from a duty on im-

ports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying

such duties, sound policy requires a just discrim-

ination, and protection from fraud by specific du-

ties when practicable, whereby suitable encour-

agement may be assured to American industry,

equally to all classes and to all portions of the

country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power

to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruc-

tions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient

that Congress should exercise that power, whenever

such improvements are necessary for the common

defense, or for the protection and facility of

commerce with foreign nations, and among the

States; such improvements being, in every in-

stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts

of one system, alike necessary for the common

prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be

regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and

immovable attachment. Respect for the author-

ity of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-

tional measures of each, are duties required by

the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com-

monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment

(the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor

included) are received and acquiesced in by the

Whigs of the United States as a final settlement,

in principle and substance, of the subjects to

which the relative, and, so far as the acts are

concerned, will maintain them, and insist

on their strict enforcement, until time and ex-

perience shall demonstrate the necessity of fur-

ther legislation, to guard against the evasion of

the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their

powers on the other—not impairing their present

efficiency to carry out the requirements of the

constitution; and we deprecate all further agita-

tion of the questions thus settled, as dangerous

to our peace, and will discontinue all efforts

to continue or renew such agitation, whenever,

wherever, or however made; and we will main-

tain this settlement as essential to the nationality

of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George

W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of

Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.

Croston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Feltwell, of

Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James

Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania;

Charles J. Layton, of Delaware; Samuel B. Feltwell,

of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H.

Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of

South Carolina; George W. Brown, of Georgia; J. M.

Prosser, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi;

J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of

Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H.

Boyd, of Tennessee; Milton Staps, of Indiana; Ben-

jamin S. Edwards, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of

Missouri; William H. Gilmore, of Arkansas; James M.

Yonhagen, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Henderson, of

Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKim, of

Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and W. H. Heath,

of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPSON, of Louisiana,

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Ryan, of North Caro-

lina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of Cal-

ifornia; C. Cobb, of Indiana; J. M. Staps, of Penn-

sylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia;

N. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Il-

linois; Philip Thompson, of Ohio; G. W. Dun-

lap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, Golden Leaf—this is the finest tea

of cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings,

and exudes all other Green Teas for its delicacy

of flavor, strength, and aroma; heretofore this tea

has not reached this country, except in small

lots as presents to Importers.

Young Hyson, fine.

Young Hyson, superior plantation.

Young Hyson, good.

Young Hyson, extra fine.

Gunpowder.

Gunpowder, fine.

Gunpowder, extra fine plantation.

Gunpowder, fine.

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